



CLASSIFICATION OF ARABIC VERBS

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Abstract

The verb as an object of linguistic research is a topic that constantly attracts the attention of researchers. This circumstance is explained by the important role that verbs play in the language system. It is known that the verb in Arabic, in its semantics, conveys the action or state of a person or object and acts as a predicate in a sentence.

Interest in the study of verbs is caused by the ambiguous interpretation of the functions of vowels in a simple verb stem, the low level of knowledge of verbal homonymy, and the variance in the Arabic literary language. It should be noted that a number of works related to the features of the structure, as well as the functioning of the Arabic verb and its semantics, directly or indirectly receive coverage in the works of both post-Soviet scientists and Western and Eastern authors.

Thus, the structure of a simple verb stem and the principles of distinguishing root and non-root elements are described in the works on Semitology by G.M. Gabuchan «On the question of the structure of the Semitic word (in connection with the problem of internal inflection)» (Moscow, 1965), I.M. Dyakonova «Semitic-Hamitic languages. Classification Experience» (Moscow, 1965), S.S. Maizel, «Ways of development of the root fund of the Semitic languages» (Moscow, 1983), and A.G. Belova, «Morphemes in the Semitic languages (based on the Arabic language)» (Moscow, 1991).

The substantiation of the consonance of the root morpheme and the grammatical meanings of the stem vowels is given in the monographic studies by V.P. Starinin, «The Structure of the Semitic Word». «Discontinuous morphemes» (Moscow, 1963), D. Kovan «An introduction to modern literary Arabic» (Cambridge, 1968), B.N. Bachra «The phonological structure of the verbal roots in Arabic and Hebrew» (Amsterdam, 1999), M. Bahlul «Structure and function of the Arabic verb» (New York, 2008), as well as in the articles by A. Yu «Remarkable feature of the structure of the Semitic word» (Moscow, 1977). It is advisable to study the morphological analysis of the Arabic word within the framework of modern linguistic theory, which is described in detail



in the works of Yu.S. Maslov «Introduction to Linguistics» (Moscow, 1987), V.A. Plungyan «General morphology: Introduction to the problem» (Moscow, 2003), E. S. Kubryakova «Fundamentals of morphological analysis» (Moscow, 2008). The consideration of the grammatical categories of the Arabic verb, as well as the identification of oppositions of grammatical forms based on the analysis of the functioning of the verb in the structure of the sentence, is covered in the works V.M. Mamedaliyev «Categories of time, person and mood of the verb in the modern Arabic literary language» (Baku, 1979), V.S. Khrakovsky «On the nature of the opposition of the forms of kataba / yaktubu in the Arabic language» (Moscow, 1965), R.A. Etova «Comparative analysis of the grammatical systems of the Russian and Arabic languages: verb» (Moscow, 1979).

In turn, the morphological and semantic characteristics of verb forms are mainly considered in the textbooks on the grammar of the Arabic language by V.E. Shagal «Textbook of the Arabic language» (Moscow, 1983), A.A. Kovaleva, G.Sh. Sharbatova «Textbook of the Arabic language» (Moscow, 1999), E.N. Mishkurova «Theoretical course of the Arabic language» (Moscow, 2004), N.V. Yushmanova «Grammar of the literary Arabic language» (Moscow, 1985), C.P. Caspari «A grammar of the Arabic language» (Cambridge, 1962), W. Wright «A grammar of the Arabic language» (1996), as well as in the articles by V. M. Belkin «Remarks on the nature of semantic changes in the system of the Arabic verb» (Moscow, 1963) and V. S. Khrakovsky «Arabic verb: non-trivial derivation» (Moscow, 2010).

At the same time, the Arabic grammatical tradition has accumulated considerable experience in describing the morphological and semantic features of verbs. Thus, Arab researchers have collected linguistic facts that testify to the standard and non-standard functioning of verbs due to various transformations of verb forms and the interference of different language systems (in Arabic terminology, "tadahul-u l-lugati").

This circumstance is substantiated in the works of Ahmad Muhammad al-Fayyumiyya «The Bright Lamp» (Beirut), al-Suyutiyya «Shining in the types of linguistic sciences» (Beirut, 1986), Ibn Kutaibat al-Diinavariyya «Courtesy of the Writer» (Beirut, 1988). In the works of Abd al-Ghaniya ad-Dakar «Collection of rules of grammar and morphology of the Arabic language» (Damas, 1986), Yasin al-Hafiz «The gift of outlook in morphology» (Damas, 1996), al-Sakiya Fadil Mustafa «Forms and Functions of Parts of Arabic Speech»



(Cairo, 1985) gives a brief list of the meanings of each model of the verb of the I kind, which allows you to group verbs into synonymous rows.

Methods of morphological transformation from intransitive to transitive meaning, and from transitive to reflexive meaning within the framework of breed I verb models are presented in the works of Shallash Hashim Taxa «Verb Models and Their Meanings» (Cairo, 1971), and Abbas Hasan's A Detailed Grammar (Cairo, 1975). The work of Muhammad Muhyy ad-Din Abd al-Hamid «Supplement to Verbal Morphology» (Beirut) deserves special attention, in which the author describes the morphology and semantics of verb forms in great detail.

As for the Arabic syntax, including the interaction of the verb with other parts of speech, this issue is covered in the studies of D. V. Frolov, «On the question of the concept of a sentence in Arabic grammar» (Moscow, 1976), B. M. Grande, «Grammar in Comparative Historical Lighting» (Moscow, 1998), «A. G. Belova, "Essays on the History of the Arabic Language» (1999), and E. N. Mishkurova, «Theoretical Course of the Arabic Language» (Moscow). In this context, the work of V. B. Kasevich, «Elements of General Linguistics», should also be noted, in which the researcher considers the structure of a sentence based on the provisions of various linguistic concepts.

The idea of the influence of the semantics of the verb on the number of grammatical forms of the latter used in the language, as well as on the functioning of the verb in a particular syntactic environment, is substantiated in the book by R.A. Markaryan «Types of semantic counteraction in the sphere of form formation and word formation» (Yerevan, 1970). The problems of complex syntactic constructions that convey the tense form of the Arabic verb are the subject of the works of V. M. Mamedaliev and R. A. Etova, as well as the articles of A. A. Kovalev «On the complex (analytical) tense forms of the Arabic verb» (Moscow, 1957) and F. A. Isaeva «On some complex forms of verbs in «1001 nights» (Dushanbe, 1976).

In general, linguistics has accumulated rich material on the verbal systems of related and structurally different languages. So, for example, when the grammatical categories of the verb are studied on the basis of oppositions of verb forms, specific features that distinguish the verb from other parts of speech are revealed. At the same time, despite the presence of deep linguistic studies of the structure and functioning of the verb, there are no clear criteria in Arabic linguistics for identifying indicators of the grammatical categories of



the Arabic verb. Researchers disagree on the interpretation of the categories of pledge, type, tense, person, number, and gender. In addition, domestic and foreign researchers approach the consideration of the functions of the elements of a simple verb stem in different ways.

Thus, in the Arabic verbal system, there are issues that need to be addressed.

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